AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1-26. (Canceled)

- 27. (Currently amended) A method for reducing memory dysfunction associated with damaged hippocampal tissue in a mammal and caused by permanent or transient global ischemia, comprising administering to the mammal a morphogen comprising a conserved C-terminal seven-cysteine skeleton that is one or more of the following:
 - (a) at least about 60% identical to residues 330-431 of human OP-1 (SEQ ID NO: 2); and
 - (b) at least about 70% homologous to residues 330-431 of human OP-1 (SEQ ID NO: 2),

thereby reducing memory dysfunction associated with damaged hippocampal tissue in the mammal.

- 28. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 27, wherein said morphogen stimulates synapse formation between hippocampal neurons.
- 29. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 28, wherein said morphogen comprises residues 30-292 of SEQ ID NO:2.
- 30. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 28, wherein said morphogen comprises residues 330-431 of SEQ ID NO:2.
- 31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 28, wherein said morphogen comprises residues 48-292 of SEQ ID NO:2.
- 32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 28, wherein said morphogen comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.

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33. (Canceled)

- 34. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 28, wherein said morphogen comprises residues 293-431 of SEQ ID NO:2 a mature form of human OP-1.
- 35. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 29 28, wherein said morphogen comprises residues 30-431 of SEQ ID NO:2-a mature form of human OP-1.
- 36. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 28, wherein said morphogen is a BMP-2 polypeptide.
- 37. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 28, wherein said morphogen is a BMP-5 polypeptide.
- 38. (**Previously Presented**) The method of claim 28, wherein said morphogen is a BMP-6 polypeptide.

39-42. (Canceled)

- 43. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 27, wherein the morphogen is administered by intraventricular administration.
- 44. **(Previously presented)** The method of claim 27, wherein the morphogen is disposed in a biocompatible microsphere.
- 45. (Canceled)
- 46. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 27, A method for reducing memory

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dysfunction associated with damaged hippocampal tissue in a mammal, comprising administering to the mammal a morphogen comprising a conserved C-terminal seven-cysteine skeleton that is one or more of the following:

(a) at least about 60% identical to residues 330-431 of human OP-1 (SEQ ID NO: 2); and

(b) at least about 70% homologous to residues 330-431 of human OP-1 (SEQ ID NO: 2), wherein the damaged hippocampal tissue is damaged by neurotoxin is selected from ibotenic acid, lead, ethanol, ammonia and formaldehyde.

47. (Canceled)

48. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 27, A method for reducing memory dysfunction associated with damaged hippocampal tissue in a mammal, comprising administering to the mammal a morphogen comprising a conserved C-terminal seven-cysteine skeleton that is one or more of the following:

(a) at least about 60% identical to residues 330-431 of human OP-1 (SEQ ID NO: 2); and

(b) at least about 70% homologous to residues 330-431 of human OP-1 (SEQ ID NO: 2), wherein the mammal is afflicted with senility, malnutrition, glucose metabolism disorder, or anorexia.

49-50. (Canceled)

- 51. (New) The method of claim 48, wherein the mammal is afflicted with malnutrition.
- 52. (New) The method of claim 48, wherein the mammal is afflicted with a glucose metabolism disorder.
- 53. (New) The method of claim 48, wherein the mammal is afflicted with anorexia.